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EXAMINER

VOSTAL, ONDREJ C

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/710,362	Applicant(s) SCHNEIDER, ERIC	
	Examiner O. C. Vostal	Art Unit 2453	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 September 2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-23 presented for examination.
2. This action is in response to Request for Continued Examination (filed September 29, 2009) of application 10/710362. Application filed on July 4, 2004.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

3. 35 U.S.C. § 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

4. Claims 1-16 and 20-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 as not falling within one of the four statutory categories of invention. While the claim recites a series of steps or acts to be performed, a statutory "process" under 35 U.S.C. 101 must (1) be tied to particular machine, or (2) transform underlying subject matter (such as an article or material) to a different state or thing. See *In Re Bilski* 88 USPQ2d 1385. The instant claim is neither positively tied to a particular machine that accomplishes the claimed method steps nor transform underlying subject matter, and therefore do not qualify as a statutory process. The claim 1 method including steps of receiving, generating, retrieving and automatically generated is broad enough that the claim could be completely performed mentally or manually, without a machine, nor is any physical transformation apparent.

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Claims 2-16 and 20-21 do not positively recite steps that expressly or implicitly require a machine, nor require any physical transformation, and are also rejected.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 112

5. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

6. Claims 1-16, 18-19, and 20-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

7. Claim 1 line 12 recites the limitation “said second data request”. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. The limitation is viewed as -- a second data query -- for further examination.

Claims 2-16 and 20-21 incorporate the deficiencies of claim 1, through dependency, and are also rejected.

8. Claim 18 lines 1-2 recite the limitation “computer readable program code stored on a computer readable medium”. The words “stored on” do not positively state that a “computer readable medium” is the same as a “computer readable storage medium”.

Claim 19 incorporates the deficiencies of claim 18, through dependency, and is also rejected.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

9. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

10. Claims 1-3, 7-9, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20, 21 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Broadhurst, US Patent Number 6,560,634 B1 and in views of Li, US Patent Application Publication Number 2002/ 0,059,161 A1.
11. Regarding claim 1, Broadhurst discloses a method comprising:
- a. receiving one or more identifiers (a domain name is the identifier col 1 lines 37-40) and one or more data request types (a type of search col 5 lines 28-31) (Broadhurst col 1 lines 35-44, col 1 lines 65-67, col 2 lines 1-15 and 32-40, col 5 lines 28-34);
 - b. generating and performing a first data query (performs queries col 3 lines 48-50) from at least one source (Query server col 3 lines 48-50) identified by said one or more identifiers and having a data type associated (MERCEDES.com.au fig 6B, domain "ca" contains all the data in "ca" plus

Art Unit: 2453

- all the data in "ab.ca," "on.ca," and "qb.ca." col 4 lines 55-57) with a first data request type (Searching for registered domain names col 3 lines 1-4) of said one or more data request types (Broadhurst); and,
- c. retrieving at least one first result (interrogates col 5 lines 20-21) from the at least one source in response to said first data query (Broadhurst col 5 lines 20-25 and 27-30);

Broadhurst does not disclose limitations (d), (e) and (f), but in a similar field of endeavor Li discloses:

- d. generating and performing a second data query derived from said one or more identifiers (semantic identifiers [0061]) and from a second data request type (each entry of type [0053]) of said one or more data query types ([0053] and [0061], Li) and,
- e. retrieving at least one second result from the at least one source in response to said second data request ([0054], fig 10 and [0102] Li).
- f. wherein said second data query is automatically generated based on said first data query to select said at least one second result having content associated with, but not identified by, said first data query ([0102], Li).

Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to readily recognize the advantage of modifying Broadhurst's system that provides the user an improved query server that provides searching techniques by performing a multitude to searches

simultaneously, transparent to the user with the features of Li's system for query expansion.

The motivation being performing a multitude of searches simultaneously, transparent to the user , a query for registered domain names in multiple countries and eliminating the need for a user to perform individual searches by removing separate search requests to each domain which includes efficient query expansion using reduced size indices and for progressive query processing.

12. Regarding claim 2, Broadhurst discloses the method, as set forth in claim 1, further comprising at least one of a generating and parsing said one or more identifiers (Transmits a possible domain to search ".uk" with an identification col 5 lines 24-28) and said one or more data request types from at least one input source (domain is part of col 5 lines 24-28) (Broadhurst).
13. Regarding claim 3, Broadhurst discloses the method, as set forth in claim 2, wherein said at least one input source is from at least one of a data file, internet content, audio signal, closed caption text, activation of a hyperlink, network resource redirection, autosearch, resource identifier, and user interface device (Broadhurst col 4 lines 23-28; Secondary storage device 230 includes a domain file 232 that includes a listing of the available domains used by the search engine

Art Unit: 2453

to create the queries. Secondary storage device is similar to input source.

Domain file is similar to data file.).

14. Regarding claim 7, Broadhurst discloses the method, as set forth in claim 1, further comprising presenting said at least one second result from said second data query (Broadhurst col 6 lines 15-25; Query server 104 ultimately receives the response from DNS server 108 (step 420) and keeps a record of all responses from the DNS servers 108 until all responses have been received. Response from DNS server is similar to retrieving at least one second result.) either one of a before, during, and after presenting said at least one first result from said first data request (Broadhurst col 6 lines 38-44; the results from the initial query and/or supplemental Whois query are presented to the user in a suitable display format. In either case, query engine 222 collects, sorts and formats the results for display to client computer 106. the results for display to is similar to presenting said at least one second result.).
15. Regarding claim 8, Broadhurst discloses the method, as set forth in claim 1, further comprising generating and performing at least one additional data query (invokes search engine 226 to spawn a number of search sub-processes col 5 lines 47-49) based on said one or more identifiers (number of domains to query col 5 lines 50-53) and said one or more of data request types (Broadhurst col 5 lines 27-30 and 45-60 and col 6 lines 10-14), and retrieving at least one

Art Unit: 2453

additional result (Response from DNS server 108 col 6 lines 15-25)

corresponding to said at least one additional data query (Broadhurst).

16. Regarding claim 9, Broadhurst discloses the method, as set forth in claim 8, further comprising presenting said additional results from said at least one additional data query (Broadhurst col 6 lines 15-25; Query server 104 ultimately receives the response from DNS server 108 (step 420) and keeps a record of all responses from the DNS servers 108 until all responses have been received. Response from DNS server is similar to retrieving at least one second result.) either one of a before, during, and after presenting said at least one first result from said first data request (Broadhurst col 6 lines 38-44; the results from the initial query and/or supplemental Whois query are presented to the user in a suitable display format. In either case, query engine 222 collects, sorts and formats the results for display to client computer 106. the results for display to is similar to presenting said zero or more additional results.).
17. Regarding claim 13, Broadhurst discloses the method, as set forth in claim 1, further comprising returning from at least one registration server an address or a resource corresponding to at least one identifier of said one or more identifiers (Broadhurst col 4 lines 42-50; resource records that describe all the registered domain names within it's zone. Domain name is similar to identifier.).

Art Unit: 2453

18. Regarding claim 14, Broadhurst discloses the method, as set forth in claim 13, wherein said at least one registration server (DNS servers) is selected from a group consisting of one or more a domain name system, a fictitious domain name system, a multilingual naming system, a keyword system, a telephone naming and numbering system, a user naming system, an address naming system, a catalog naming system, a document naming system, a resource naming system, an image naming system, a geographic naming system, a government naming system, a motor vehicle identifier naming system, and an identification naming system (Broadhurst col 2 lines 42-55 and col 4 lines 35-67; a data processing system with DNS servers, each responsible for maintaining registration records of domain names for an associated domain. These specialized fields allow the user to create a specialized dome name search in various environments. For example, a user may select to search for a domain name located in a top 50 GDP country. A "zone" contains the domain names and data that domain contains. specialized domain name is similar to one naming system. Examples of naming systems domain names provided in reference. Zone is similar to a geographic naming system.).
19. Regarding claim 17, Broadhurst discloses a device comprising:
- a. a processor (col 3 lines 66-67, Broadhurst);
 - b. a memory in operative association with said processor (col 3 lines 66-67 and col 4 lines 1-5, Broadhurst);

Art Unit: 2453

- c. said processor (also work well with multi-processor machines) being adapted (implemented) to receive one or more identifiers (a domain name is the identifier) and one or more data request types (a type of search) (Broadhurst col 1 lines 35-44, col 1 lines 65-67, col 2 lines 1-15 and 32-40, col 5 lines 28-34 and col 7 lines 20-25);
- d. said processor (a central processing unit ("CPU") 240 col 4 line 1) being adapted to generate and perform a first data query (performs queries col 3 lines 48-50) from at least one source (Query server col 3 lines 48-50) identified by said one or more identifiers and having a data type associated (MERCEDES.com.au fig 6B, domain "ca" contains all the data in "ca" plus all the data in "ab.ca," "on.ca," and "qb.ca." col 4 lines 55-57) with a first data request type (Searching for registered domain names col 3 lines 1-4) of said one or more data request types (Broadhurst); and,
- e. said processor being adapted to retrieve at least one first result (interrogates col 5 lines 20-21) from the at least one source in response to said first data query (Broadhurst col 5 lines 20-25 and 27-30);

Broadhurst does not disclose limitations (f), (g) and (h), but in a similar field of endeavor Li discloses:

- f. said processor being adapted to generate and perform a second data query derived from said one or more identifiers (semantic identifiers [0061]) and from a second data request type (each entry of type [0053]) of said one or more data request types ([0053] and [0061], Li) and,

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Art Unit: 2453

- g. said processor being adapted to retrieve at least one second result from the at least one source in response said second data query ([0054], fig 10 and [0102] Li).
- h. wherein said second data query is automatically generated based on said first data query to select said at least one second result having content associated with, but not identified by, said first data query ([0102], Li).

Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to readily recognize the advantage of modifying Broadhurst's system that provides the user an improved query server that provides searching techniques by performing a multitude to searches simultaneously, transparent to the user with the features of Li's system for query expansion.

The motivation being performing a multitude of searches simultaneously, transparent to the user , a query for registered domain names in multiple countries and eliminating the need for a user to perform individual searches by removing separate search requests to each domain which includes efficient query expansion using reduced size indices and for progressive query processing.

Art Unit: 2453

20. Regarding claim 18, Broadhurst discloses a computer program product comprising computer readable program code stored (aspects may be stored on col 5 lines 2-4) on a computer readable medium (Broadhurst col 5 lines 3-5), the program code being adapted to execute a method for:
- a. receiving one or more identifiers (a domain name is the identifier col 1 lines 37-40) and one or more data request types (a type of search col 5 lines 28-31) (Broadhurst col 1 lines 35-44, col 1 lines 65-67, col 2 lines 1-15 and 32-40, col 5 lines 28-34),
 - b. generating and performing a first data query (performs queries col 3 lines 48-50) from at least one source (Query server col 3 lines 48-50) identified by said one or more identifiers and having a data type associated (MERCEDES.com.au fig 6B, domain "ca" contains all the data in "ca" plus all the data in "ab.ca," "on.ca," and "qb.ca." col 4 lines 55-57) with a first data request type (Searching for registered domain names col 3 lines 1-4) of said one or more data request types (Broadhurst); and,
 - c. retrieving at least one first result (interrogates col 5 lines 20-21) from the at least one source in response to said first data query (Broadhurst col 5 lines 20-25 and 27-30),

Broadhurst does not disclose limitations (d), (e) and (f), but in a similar field of endeavor Li discloses:

- d. generating and performing a second data query derived from said one or more identifiers (semantic identifiers [0061]) and from a second data

- request type (each entry of type [0053]) of said one or more data query types ([0053] and [0061], Li) and,
- e. retrieving at least one second result from the at least one source in response to said second data query ([0054], fig 10 and [0102] Li).
 - f. wherein said second data query is automatically generated based on said first data query to select said at least one second result having content associated with, but not identified by, said first data query ([0102], Li).

Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to readily recognize the advantage of modifying Broadhurst's system that provides the user an improved query server that provides searching techniques by performing a multitude to searches simultaneously, transparent to the user with the features of Li's system for query expansion.

The motivation being performing a multitude of searches simultaneously, transparent to the user , a query for registered domain names in multiple countries and eliminating the need for a user to perform individual searches by removing separate search requests to each domain which includes efficient query expansion using reduced size indices and for progressive query processing.

Art Unit: 2453

21. Regarding claim 20, Broadhurst does not disclose, but in a similar field of endeavor Li discloses the method, as set forth in claim 1, wherein said first data query comprises a content data string and said second data query is generated based on said content data string to select said at least one second result having content associated with, but not identified by, said content data string (string of characters).
22. Regarding claim 21, Broadhurst discloses the method, as set forth in claim 1, further comprising parsing said one or more identifiers and said one or more data request types from at least one input source, said at least one input source being received from a user interface device (graphical user interface) from a browser (Broadhurst col 3 lines 25-35 and col 7 lines 15-23; The query server receives the query from the client computer either directly or, alternatively, via one or more intermediary computers such as one operated by an Internet access provider, an on-line service, etc. The format of the query can take any of a number of forms (e.g., with switches in a command line or check boxes in a graphical user interface. This searching capability is available to any Web enabled client browser.).
23. Regarding claim 23, Broadhurst discloses the device, as set forth in claim 17, wherein said processor is adapted to parse said one or more identifiers and said one or more data request types from at least one input source, said at least one

Art Unit: 2453

input source being received from a user interface device (graphical user interface) from a browser (Broadhurst col 3 lines 25-35 and col 7 lines 15-23; The query server receives the query from the client computer either directly or, alternatively, via one or more intermediary computers such as one operated by an Internet access provider, an on-line service, etc. The format of the query can take any of a number of forms (e.g., with switches in a command line or check boxes in a graphical user interface. This searching capability is available to any Web enabled client browser.).

24. Claims 4-6, 10-12, 15 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Broadhurst, US Patent Number 6,560,634 B1 and in views of Li, US Patent Application Publication Number 2002/ 0,059,161 A1, as applied to claims 1-3 and 8 above, and further in views of Barry et al., US Patent Number 7,225,249 B1, hereinafter Barry.
25. Regarding claim 4, Broadhurst and Li do not disclose, but in a similar field of endeavor Barry disclose the method, as set forth in claim 3, further comprising inputting said one or more identifiers and said one or more data request types into one of a browser location field, text box, command line, speech to text interface, optical recognition interface, and magnetic recognition interface (Barry col 5 lines 13-18, col 31 lines 55-67 and col 57 lines 49-55; since the custom

application required to interface with the legacy system can be delivered via the public Internet and run within a standard web-browser. A "Criteria" window is displayed such as the example window display 2460 shown in FIG. 25(d) which enables the customer to select from among the following criteria to be used in the query: priority, status, identifier, open date, and ticket number. to select from among is similar to inputting. Report Requestor client application 212 gains access to the metadata stored at the Report Manager server 250 through messaging. If the metadata passes the validation tests, the request type is then determined and the appropriate service will be invoked after which a standard response is sent back to the requesting client. Request type is then determined and standard response is sent back is similar to data request types into one of a browser...).

Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to readily recognize the advantage of modifying Broadhurst's and Li's system that provides the user an improved query server that provides searching techniques by performing a multitude to searches simultaneously, transparent to the user with the features of Barry's system that provides a graphical user interface for enabling a user to interact with one or more telecommunications network management services provided by remote servers located in a telecommunications services provider's Intranet.

The motivation being a query for registered domain names in multiple countries by removing separate search requests to each domain which includes to provide connectivity to enterprise legacy systems without need to navigate various telephone exchanges, dialing standards or signal standards.

26. Regarding claim 5, Broadhurst and Li do not disclose, but in a similar field of endeavor Barry disclose the method, as set forth in claim 2, wherein said generating and parsing said one or more identifiers comprises employing one or more of a word generation method, category of interest, dictionary, thesaurus, prefix, suffix, word root, word stem, set of heuristic naming rules, namespace syntax, identifier equivalent, language translation, phonetic spelling, phonemes, identifier watch list, list of desirable descriptors, personal identifier portfolio, competitor identifier portfolio, mnemonic method, abbreviation, namespace mapping, identifier mapping, delimiter mapping, rhyming method, name-to-number conversion, number-to-name conversion, and identifier history (Barry col 3 lines 40-50; report management applications enabling a customer to request, specify, customize and schedule delivery or reports pertaining to customer's real time "unpriced" call detail. enabling a customer to request, specify, customize is similar to consulting. Reports pertaining to customer's is similar to list of desirable descriptors and personal identifier portfolio.) .

Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to readily recognize the advantage of modifying Broadhurst's and Li's system that provides the user an improved query server that provides searching techniques by performing a multitude to searches simultaneously, transparent to the user with the features of Barry's system that provides a graphical user interface for enabling a user to interact with one or more telecommunications network management services provided by remote servers located in a telecommunications services provider's Intranet.

The motivation being a query for registered domain names in multiple countries by removing separate search requests to each domain which includes to provide connectivity to enterprise legacy systems without need to navigate various telephone exchanges, dialing standards or signal standards.

27. Regarding claim 6, Broadhurst and Li do not disclose, but in a similar field of endeavor Barry disclose the method, as set forth in claim 1, wherein said one or more data request types is selected from a group including a prefix request, a suffix request, a command request, a resolution request, a redirection request, a search request, an identifier registration request, a commerce request, a subscription request, a navigation request, a dialing request, a messaging request, a conferencing request, a vendor request, a service request, a login request, a status request, an authorization request, and a reference request

(Barry col 31 lines 67, col 34 lines 18-21 and col 54 lines 55-59 ; If the Metadata passes the validation tests, the request type is then determined. Report Manager server creates a file including the metadata using the same file name as the report/data file, but having the following suffix: *.mtd or *.mtd.zip Interfacing with the Service Inquiry application server 36 via the common objects framework are the StarOE server, e.g. for user profile information, as well as other Service Inquiry specific data. Common objects framework is similar to selected from a group. Service Inquiry specific data is similar to a search request.).

Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to readily recognize the advantage of modifying Broadhurst's and Li's system that provides the user an improved query server that provides searching techniques by performing a multitude to searches simultaneously, transparent to the user with the features of Barry's system that provides a graphical user interface for enabling a user to interact with one or more telecommunications network management services provided by remote servers located in a telecommunications services provider's Intranet.

The motivation being a query for registered domain names in multiple countries by removing separate search requests to each domain which includes to provide

connectivity to enterprise legacy systems without need to navigate various telephone exchanges, dialing standards or signal standards.

28. Regarding claim 10, Broadhurst and Li do not disclose, but in a similar field of endeavor Barry disclose the method, as set forth in claim 8, wherein said at least one data query is performed by at least one service provider (Barry col 8 lines 27-39; telecommunications network application delivery system for delivering an integrated suite of customer network management tools to customer of telecommunications service providers using a Web browser paradigm.).

Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to readily recognize the advantage of modifying Broadhurst's and Li's system that provides the user an improved query server that provides searching techniques by performing a multitude to searches simultaneously, transparent to the user with the features of Barry's system that provides a graphical user interface for enabling a user to interact with one or more telecommunications network management services provided by remote servers located in a telecommunications services provider's Intranet.

The motivation being a query for registered domain names in multiple countries by removing separate search requests to each domain which includes to provide

connectivity to enterprise legacy systems without need to navigate various telephone exchanges, dialing standards or signal standards.

29. Regarding claim 11, Broadhurst and Li do not disclose, but in a similar field of endeavor Barry disclose the method, as set forth in claim 10, wherein said at least one service provider provides at least one of identifier registration services, search engine services, internet provider services, application services, information services, reference services, knowledge base services, web hosting services, publishing services, communication services, telecommunication services, incorporation services, trademark services, bookmark services, mapping services, image services, delivery services, messaging services, conferencing services, name resolution services, redirection services, registry services, renewal services, alert services, escrow and transfer services, valuation services, auction services and listing services (Barry col 8 lines 27-39 and 60-67; telecommunications network application delivery system for delivering an integrated suite of customer network management tools to customer of telecommunications service providers using a Web browser paradigm. One or more presentation services objects for the presentation of telecom network management options and customer requested telecommunications network management data. telecommunications service providers is similar to telecommunications services.).

Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to readily recognize the advantage of modifying Broadhurst's and Li's system that provides the user an improved query server that provides searching techniques by performing a multitude to searches simultaneously, transparent to the user with the features of Barry's system that provides a graphical user interface for enabling a user to interact with one or more telecommunications network management services provided by remote servers located in a telecommunications services provider's Intranet.

The motivation being a query for registered domain names in multiple countries by removing separate search requests to each domain which includes to provide connectivity to enterprise legacy systems without need to navigate various telephone exchanges, dialing standards or signal standards.

30. Regarding claim 12, Broadhurst and Li do not disclose, but in a similar field of endeavor Barry disclose the method, as set forth in claim 1, wherein each said one or more identifiers comprise at least one of a valid domain name, fictitious domain name, domain name having a top level domain alias (TLDA), multilingual domain name, phone number, keyword, Publisher Item Identifier (PII), Digital Object Identifier (DOI), Inter Deposit Digital Number (IDDN), International Standard Book Number (ISBN), International Standard Technical Report Number (ISRN), International Standard Serial Number (ISSN), Serial Item and

Art Unit: 2453

Contribution Identifier (SICI), Book Item and Component Identifier (BICI), European Article Number (EAN), Universal Product Code (UPC), Standard Address Number (SAN), international Standard Audiovisual Number (ISAN), International Standard Work Code (ISWC), International Standard Music Number (ISMN), International Standard Recording Code (ISRC), Intellectual Property Identification (IPI), Uniform File Identifier (UFI), Uniform Resource Identifier (URI), Persistent Uniform Resource Locator (PURL), Universally Unique Identifier (UUID), Globally Unique Identifier (GUID), Namespace Identifier (NID), Bank Identification Number (BIN), Personal Identification Number (PIN), Mod 10 Number, credit card number, Electronic Serial Number (ESN), Mobile Identification Number (MIN), Automatic Number Identification (ANI), Social Security Number (SSN), Employer Identification Number (EIN), Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN), Vehicle Identification Number (VIN), World manufacturer identifier (WMI), Manufacturer Identification Number (MIN), Market Identifier Code (MIC), Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), Stock Keeping Unit number (SKU), International Business Entity Identifier (IBEI), Institution Identification Code (IIC), National Provider Identifier (NPI), Dunn and Bradstreet Number (DUNS), SEC file number, patent number, trademark number, serial number, charter number, policy number, certification number, document identifier, reference number, invoice number, transaction identifier, validation code, account number, merchant code, reseller code, affiliate code, authorization code, network identifier, user

Art Unit: 2453

identifier, PCP key, digital certificate, driver license number, license plate number, trademark, service mark, tradename, fictitious name, company name, DBA, AKA, stock symbol, station identifier, broadcast station call letters, ham radio call letters, broadcast frequency number, street name, street address, ZIP code, IP address, host, e-mail address, ICQ number, nickname, screen name, username, alias, handle, document title, book title, song title, movie title, phrase, slogan, machine readable code, glyph, image, icon, animation, sequence of musical notes, date, time, name, abbreviation, mnemonic, moniker, label and token (Barry col 14 lines 5-10, col 111 lines 48-54 and col 112 lines 50-58; entry of the enterprise URL, such as HTTPS ://www enterprise com. URL is a specific URI, and an example is provided. server-generated session identifier (id). Unique transaction identifier is similar to transaction identifier.).

Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to readily recognize the advantage of modifying Broadhurst's and Li's system that provides the user an improved query server that provides searching techniques by performing a multitude to searches simultaneously, transparent to the user with the features of Barry's system that provides a graphical user interface for enabling a user to interact with one or more telecommunications network management services provided by remote servers located in a telecommunications services provider's Intranet.

The motivation being a query for registered domain names in multiple countries by removing separate search requests to each domain which includes to provide connectivity to enterprise legacy systems without need to navigate various telephone exchanges, dialing standards or signal standards.

31. Regarding claim 15, Broadhurst and Li do not disclose, but in a similar field of endeavor Barry disclose the method, as set forth in claim 1, wherein said at least one data request comprises a prefix request and said one or more identifiers comprise an identifier prefix and at least one identifier (Barry col 82 lines 43-45 and col 83 lines 55-62; selection of the Dialing Plan "Retrieve" button 2975 in FIG. 29(k) enables a web page display of a Retrieve Dialing Plans. From this display, a customer may specify search criteria. Specify search criteria is similar to data request is. Values in the drop-down list and is required entry when "IDDD" is the termination type: a Prefix Digits field 3035 for entering the numbers at the beginning. Prefix Digits are similar to identifier prefix of the identifier. Prefix Digits field is similar to prefix request.).

Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to readily recognize the advantage of modifying Broadhurst's and Li's system that provides the user an improved query server that provides searching techniques by performing a multitude to searches simultaneously, transparent to the user with the features of Barry's system that

provides a graphical user interface for enabling a user to interact with one or more telecommunications network management services provided by remote servers located in a telecommunications services provider's Intranet.

The motivation being a query for registered domain names in multiple countries by removing separate search requests to each domain which includes to provide connectivity to enterprise legacy systems without need to navigate various telephone exchanges, dialing standards or signal standards.

32. Regarding claim 16, Broadhurst and Li do not disclose, but in a similar field of endeavor Barry disclose the method, as set forth in claim 15, wherein said at least one identifier prefix comprises at least one of a Edit prefix for editing, Handle prefix for aliasing, List prefix for listing, Status prefix for obtaining status, History prefix for listing a history, Watch prefix for adding to a watch list, Renew prefix for renewing, Transfer prefix for transferring, Escrow prefix for escrowing, Consolidate prefix for consolidating, Auction prefix for auctioning, Bid prefix for bidding, Value prefix for valuating, Buy prefix for buying, Sell prefix for selling, Lease prefix for leasing, Generate prefix for generating, WHOIS prefix for obtaining contact information, Expire prefix for determining an expiry date, Registrar prefix for listing a corresponding domain name registration provider, Tools prefix for accessing technical information, Redirect prefix for redirecting, Lock prefix for locking, Email prefix for accessing e-mail services, WebHost prefix

Art Unit: 2453

for accessing hosting services, Incorporate prefix for accessing business formation services, Trademark prefix for accessing trademark information, Geo prefix for accessing location information, and Dial prefix for accessing dialing services from said at least one identifier (Barry col 83 lines 55-62; a Prefix Digits field 3035 for entering the numbers at the beginning of the terminating number. Prefix Digits is similar to Dial prefix for accessing dialing services.).

Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to readily recognize the advantage of modifying Broadhurst's and Li's system that provides the user an improved query server that provides searching techniques by performing a multitude to searches simultaneously, transparent to the user with the features of Barry's system that provides a graphical user interface for enabling a user to interact with one or more telecommunications network management services provided by remote servers located in a telecommunications services provider's Intranet.

The motivation being a query for registered domain names in multiple countries by removing separate search requests to each domain which includes to provide connectivity to enterprise legacy systems without need to navigate various telephone exchanges, dialing standards or signal standards.

Art Unit: 2453

33. Claims 19 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Broadhurst, US Patent Number 6,560,634 B1 and in views of Li, US Patent Application Publication Number 2002/ 0,059,161 A1, as applied to claims 17 and 18 above, and further in views of Damashek, US Patent Number 5,418,951.
34. Regarding claim 19, Broadhurst and Li do not disclose, but in a similar field of endeavor Damashek discloses the computer readable medium, as set forth in claim 18, wherein said first data query comprises a content data string and said second data query is generated based on said content data string to select said at least one second result having content associated with, but not identified by, said content data string (string of characters) (Damashek col 4 lines 63-67 and col 5 lines 1-5; The allowable n-gram characters are defined by the user. For example, the n-gram elements for a particular language may be restricted to the letters of the alphabet for languages of interest and a space (i.e., ".sub.—"). Strings of characters may also be eliminated or replaced by a user-defined character or string of characters.).

Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to readily recognize the advantage of modifying Broadhurst's and Li's system that provides the user an improved query server that provides searching techniques by performing a multitude to searches simultaneously, transparent to the user with the features of Damashek's system

to provide a method of retrieving documents, in a particular language, from a database by topic.

The motivation being a query for registered domain names in multiple countries by removing separate search requests to each domain which includes creating an n-gram array for each document in a database, parsing an unidentified document or query into n-grams, and based on the similarity score, identifying retrieving, or sorting the document or query with-respect to language or topic.

35. Regarding claim 22, Broadhurst and Li do not disclose, but in a similar field of endeavor Damashek discloses the device, as set forth in claim 17, wherein said first data query comprises a content data string and said second data query is generated based on said content data string to select said at least one second result having content associated with, but not identified by, said content data string (string of characters) (Damashek col 4 lines 63-67 and col 5 lines 1-5; The allowable n-gram characters are defined by the user. For example, the n-gram elements for a particular language may be restricted to the letters of the alphabet for languages of interest and a space (i.e., ".sub.—"). Strings of characters may also be eliminated or replaced by a user-defined character or string of characters.).

Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to readily recognize the advantage of modifying Broadhurst's and Li's system that provides the user an improved query server that provides searching techniques by performing a multitude to searches simultaneously, transparent to the user with the features of Damashek's system to provide a method of retrieving documents, in a particular language, from a database by topic.

The motivation being a query for registered domain names in multiple countries by removing separate search requests to each domain which includes creating an n-gram array for each document in a database, parsing an unidentified document or query into n-grams, and based on the similarity score, identifying retrieving, or sorting the document or query with-respect to language or topic.

Conclusion

36. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Applicant is reminded that in amending in response to a rejection of claims, the patentable novelty must be clearly shown in view of the state of the art disclosed by the references cited and the objection made.

Art Unit: 2453

Applicant must show how the amendments avoid such references and objections. See 37 CFR 1.111(c).

37. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to O. Charlie Vostal whose telephone number is 571-270-3992. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30am to 5:00pm EST Monday thru Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph Thomas can be reached on 571-272-6776. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-270-4992.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Application/Control Number: 10/710,362

Page 32

Art Unit: 2453

/O. C. Vostal/

Examiner

Art unit 2453

November 5, 2009

/Joseph Thomas/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2453